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3 September 1958

Mr. L. B. Sloan/
James T. White & Company
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Dear Mr. Sloan:

Mr. Allen Welsh Dulles, Director of Central Intelligence, has asked me to furnish you with the attached biography, which was prepared as requested in your letter of August 5 for the next volume of the Living Series of THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

Very truly yours,

Stanley J. Grogan
Assistant to the Director

Enclosure

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DULLES, Allen Welsh, government official, was born in Watertown, New York, April 7, 1893, the son of Allen Macy and Edith (Foster) Dulles, grandson of John Welsh and Harriet Lathrop (Winslow) Dulles, great-grandson of Joseph Heatly and Margaret (Welsh) Dulles, and great-great-grandson of Joseph and Sophia (Heatly) Dulles. This great-great-grandfather, Joseph Dulles, was the first of the Dulles family name in America. A Quaker, he emigrated to Charleston, South Carolina, from Ireland in 1779. He married Sophia Heatly, who was

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descended from a pioneer of Calhoun County. Their son, Joseph Heatly Dulles, studied at Yale University, married Margaret Welsh of Delaware, and remained north of the Mason-Dixon line. John Welsh Dulles, their son, and his wife, Harriet Lathrop (Winslow) Dulles, served as missionaries in Jaffna, Ceylon, where a girls' school which they established still functions. Allen Macy Dulles was a Presbyterian minister. After receiving a preliminary education at Auburn, New York, and the Ecole Alsacienne in Paris, Allen Welsh Dulles was graduated B.A. in 1914 and M.A. in 1916 at Princeton University, and LL.B. in 1926 at George Washington University. He left Princeton to travel abroad and taught English at Allahabad, India, during 1914-1915 before returning to the United States to enter the Diplomatic Service in 1916. Assigned to Vienna, Austria, he was appointed secretary of the legation in May, 1916, and in the following year was transferred to Berne, Switzerland. Having served with the American Commission to Negotiate Peace in Paris, France, in December, 1918, he was transferred to Berlin, Germany, in October, 1919, as first secretary of the embassy. In the following year he was assigned to the Department

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of State, Near Eastern Division.

He was with the American Commission in Constantinople, Turkey, from December, 1920, to April, 1922.

Mr. Dulles was chief of the division of Near Eastern affairs of the Department of State in Washington, D. C., from April, 1922, until April, 1926, and during that time he served as a delegate of the United States to the International Conference on Arms Traffic, Geneva, Switzerland, from May until June of 1925. At Geneva, from June to July of 1926, he was a member of the American delegation to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission. In October, 1926, he left the Diplomatic Service for law practice with the New York city firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, with which he was associated until 1942. He served as legal advisor to the American delegation of the Three Power Naval Conference in Geneva during June and August of 1927 and in the same capacity to the General Disarmament Conference in Geneva during 1932-1933. Mr. Dulles was the American member of the International Conciliation Committee under the 1928 treaty between the United States and Albania.

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When the Office of Strategic Services was created in the Second World War, he was asked to join and was sent to Berne, Switzerland, in December, 1942, to establish an intelligence center inside Nazi-occupied Europe. For three years he sent information back to Washington on activities inside Germany, and the locations of Nazi installations. In the closing weeks of the war he helped to direct the operation that resulted in the surrender of enemy forces in Italy. When the Central Intelligence Agency was created in 1947, he was asked by President Harry S. Truman to take part in framing suggestions for its operations, and in 1951 he came to Washington as deputy director. In 1953 he became director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and he has since held that position, along with membership on the Operations Coordinating Board.

With Hamilton Fish Armstrong, he wrote "Can We Be Neutral?" (1935) and "Can America Stay Neutral?" (1939); and he is the author of "Germany's Underground" (1947). For his wartime service, Mr. Dulles received from the United States Government the Medal of Merit with Presidential Citation in 1946 and the Medal of Freedom in the same year. He was made an

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officer of the Legion of Honor in 1947, received the Order of S. S. Maurizio e Lazzaro from Italy in 1946 and the Belgian Cross of Officer of the Order of Leopold in 1948. He was awarded an honorary LL.D. at Brown University in 1947, at Temple University in 1952, at Columbia University in 1955, and at Princeton University in 1957. He is a director of the Council on Foreign Relations and a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the Century Association, Down Town Association, and Piping Rock Club, in New York city, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. In religion he is Presbyterian. In politics, he is a Republican. Mr. Dulles is an active participant in tennis, golf, and swimming, and is a baseball fan.

Mr. Dulles was married in New York, New York, October 16, 1920, to Clover, daughter of Henry A. Todd, a professor of Columbia University, and they have three children, Clover Todd, Joan, and Allen Macy.

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